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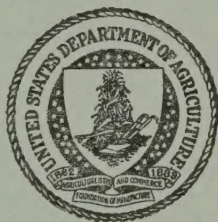
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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

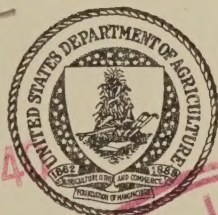
HANDBOOK
for
COTTON CLASSERS



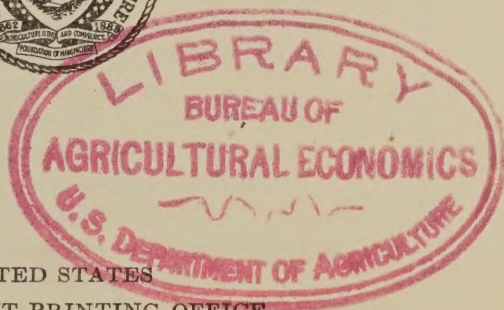
WASHINGTON, D. C.
SEPTEMBER 1940

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

HANDBOOK
FOR
COTTON CLASSERS



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HANDBOOK FOR COTTON CLASSERS

A. STANDARDS FOR COTTON AND LINTERS

(Those indicated by an asterisk (*) are descriptive standards. They are fixed by the physical standards for adjacent grades and staple lengths.)

1. Universal Standards for Grade of American Upland Cotton

Gray	Extra White	White	Spotted	Tinged	Yellow Stained
		*MF SGM GM SM M SLM LM			
*GMG *SMG *MG	*GMEW *SMEW *MEW *SLMEW *LMEW *SGOEW *GOEW	SGO GO	*GMSp. *SMSp. *MSp. *SLMSp. *LMSp.	GMT SMT MT SLMT LMT	*GMYS *SMYS *MYS

The grade Middling Fair embraces White cotton which in color, leaf, and preparation is better than Strict Good Middling.

The grades Good Middling Gray, Strict Middling Gray, and Middling Gray apply to cotton which in leaf and preparation is of these three grades, but which is more gray in color than the corresponding grades for White cotton.

The grades Good Middling Spotted, Strict Middling Spotted, Middling Spotted, Strict Low Middling Spotted, and Low Middling Spotted apply to cotton which in leaf and preparation is of these five grades, but which in color is between the corresponding grades for White and Tinged cottons.

The grades Good Middling Yellow Stained, Strict Middling Yellow Stained, and Middling Yellow Stained apply to cotton which in leaf and preparation is of

these three grades, but which is more yellow in color than the corresponding grades for Tinged cotton.

After July 1940, only the grades shown above the horizontal line in the foregoing table will be deliverable on the cotton futures contracts of the New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges, and the Chicago Board of Trade. No cotton of any grade is deliverable on futures contracts unless it is at least $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch in staple length, and no cotton is deliverable on the new futures contract if for any reason it has been reduced in grade or staple, or, in the case of non-rain-grown cotton, unless it is at least Middling (White) or Middling Extra White in grade and at least $1\frac{1}{32}$ inches in staple length.

2. Tentative Standards for the Preparation of American Upland Cotton

($1\frac{1}{8}$ inches or more in length of staple)

No. 4, or Strict Middling—A Preparation.

No. 4, or Strict Middling—B Preparation.¹

No. 4, or Strict Middling—C Preparation.

No. 5, or Middling—A Preparation.

No. 5, or Middling—B Preparation.¹

No. 5, or Middling—C Preparation.

No. 6, or Strict Low Middling—A Preparation.

No. 6, or Strict Low Middling—B Preparation.¹

No. 6, or Strict Low Middling—C Preparation.

3. Standards for Grades of American-Egyptian Cotton

PIMA

Grade No. 1.

Grade No. $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Grade No. 2.

Grade No. $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Grade No. 3.

Grade No. $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Grade No. 4.

¹ B Preparation is considered normal.

Grade No. $4\frac{1}{2}$.
 Grade No. 5.
 *Below Grade No. 5.

SXP

Grade No. 1.
 Grade No. $1\frac{1}{2}$.
 Grade No. 2.
 Grade No. $2\frac{1}{2}$.
 Grade No. 3.
 Grade No. $3\frac{1}{2}$.
 Grade No. 4.
 Grade No. $4\frac{1}{2}$.
 Grade No. 5.
 *Below Grade No. 5.

4. Standards for Grades of Sea-Island Cotton

Grade No. 1.
 *Grade No. $1\frac{1}{2}$.
 Grade No. 2.
 *Grade No. $2\frac{1}{2}$.
 Grade No. 3.
 *Grade No. $3\frac{1}{2}$.
 Grade No. 4.
 *Grade No. $4\frac{1}{2}$.
 Grade No. 5.
 *Grade No. $5\frac{1}{2}$.
 Grade No. 6.
 *Below Grade No. 6.

5. Standards for Length of Staple

(All American cottons)

Inches:

*Below $\frac{3}{4}$.

$\frac{3}{4}$.

$\frac{13}{16}$.

$\frac{7}{8}$.

*Descriptive standard.

Inches—Continued.

 $29\frac{9}{32}$. $15\frac{5}{16}$. $31\frac{1}{32}$.

1.

 $11\frac{1}{32}$. $11\frac{1}{16}$. $13\frac{3}{32}$. $11\frac{1}{8}$. $15\frac{5}{32}$. $13\frac{3}{16}$. $17\frac{7}{32}$. $11\frac{1}{4}$. $19\frac{9}{32}$. $15\frac{5}{16}$. $111\frac{1}{32}$. $1\frac{3}{8}$.* $113\frac{13}{32}$.* $17\frac{17}{16}$.* $115\frac{15}{32}$. $1\frac{1}{2}$ (types for American upland, American-Egyptian, and sea-island).* $117\frac{17}{32}$. $19\frac{9}{16}$ (types for American-Egyptian and sea-island only).* $119\frac{19}{32}$. $15\frac{5}{8}$ (types for American-Egyptian and sea-island only).* $121\frac{21}{32}$.* $111\frac{11}{16}$.* $123\frac{23}{32}$. $1\frac{3}{4}$ (types for American-Egyptian and sea-island only) and upward in steps of $\frac{1}{32}$ inch. (No types above $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.)

* Descriptive standard.

NOTE.—As the lengths indicated by an asterisk (*) are descriptive only, they are determined in the classification of cotton by comparisons with the staple length types for adjacent lengths.

6. Standards for Grades of American Cotton Linters

Grade No. 1.

Grade No. 2.

Grade No. 3.

Grade No. 4.

Grade No. 5.

Grade No. 6.

Grade No. 7.

*Hull fiber.

NOTE.—Information concerning prices of the copies of various standards represented in physical form, and any desired order blanks, may be obtained from the Agricultural Marketing Service, Washington, D. C.

B. USE OF COTTON GRADE STANDARDS AND STAPLE TYPES

7. Grades Represented in Physical Form

Grade boxes are available for all of the grades of White upland cotton except Middling Fair; for the five grades of Tinged cotton, for all of the full grades and half grades of American-Egyptian cotton (Pima and SXP), and for the full grades of sea-island cotton. The half grades for sea-island cotton are descriptive.

8. Grades Not Represented in Physical Form

None of the grades for Extra White, Spotted, Yellow Stained, or Gray cottons, or the grade Middling Fair (White), or the half grades for sea-island cotton is represented in physical form. The descriptive grades are in general determined by the comparison of samples to be classed with the adjacent grades represented by grade boxes.

* Descriptive standard.

9. Principal Elements of Quality

The principal physical properties and characteristics of cotton which affect its quality are its grade, length of staple, and character.

10. Grade Defined

The grade of cotton, as the term is most widely understood, is composed of three factors, namely, color, leaf or foreign matter, and ginning preparation.

(a) *Color*.—Color may be described in terms of three attributes, hue, brilliance, and chroma. Hue is defined as the name of the color; brilliance as the lightness or darkness of a color; and chroma as the intensity, strength, or degree of color.

(b) *Foreign matter*.—The term “foreign matter” as here employed refers to parts of the cotton plant such as broken leaves, stems, bracts, or burrs which in greater or lesser degree normally pass through the processes of picking and ginning and are thus retained in the ginned lint. (The term “foreign matter” as used here does not refer to pieces of stone, iron, or other foreign objects occasionally found in false-packed bales.)

(c) *Preparation*.—“Preparation” is a term used to describe the degree to which the normal length of the fiber is maintained or the regularity with which the individual fibers are laid together in ginning and the relative neppiness or nappiness of the cotton. Poor preparation is evidenced by an appearance of roughness or stringiness. A somewhat rougher preparation is normally found in long-staple cotton than in short-staple cotton. Because of this, standards for the preparation of cotton having a staple length of

1 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches or longer have been prepared and tentatively promulgated.

11. Quality Elements Graduated in the Grade Standards

Foreign matter increases in quantity from the higher to the lower grades. Roughness of preparation increases from the higher to the lower grades. Foreign matter and preparation are constant in corresponding grades of different color, for example, Strict Middling White, Strict Middling Spotted, Strict Middling Tinged, etc. Color is graduated progressively from Extra White through White, Spotted, Tinged, and Yellow Stained, and from White through Gray. There is also some gradation in color from the higher to the lower grades.

12. Staple Length Defined

Staple length of any cotton is the normal length by measurement of a typical portion of its fibers.

13. Character Defined

The term "character" refers to those properties of cotton which are not included in grade or staple length. Among the terms used to describe character are "hard," "normal," "soft," "weak," and "perished."

14. Character as Used in Classification

Character may be described as "better than," "equal to," or "below" the character of the official staple length types, or in terms of special types or samples or by any other means acceptable to the parties concerned. In classifying a

sample of inferior character the sample is given the proper grade designation, but the staple classification should be reduced to that which corresponds most nearly to the value of the cotton. In all such cases the length from which and the length to which the sample has been reduced and the defect of character on account of which the reduction was made must be clearly stated. For example, " $15\frac{1}{16}$ " reduced from 1" on account of -----."

15. Requisites of a Good Sample

A sample should consist of about six ounces of cotton. About three ounces should be properly drawn from each side of the bale. Cotton that is stained from bagging and otherwise damaged on the surface should be disregarded in classification.

16. Conditioning Samples Before Classing

Samples should be opened and exposed to the atmosphere for a few hours before they are classed. Ordinarily, overnight exposure is sufficient. Accurate and consistent classing results cannot be obtained if the samples are very dry or very moist. Accurate comparisons between staple types and samples cannot be made unless both are properly conditioned.

17. Classing Two-Sided Samples

If the grade or staple of the two parts of the sample is not the same, the sample should be graded on the side which is lower in grade and stapled on the side which is shorter in staple. However, where a single layer or flake of "gin-

fall" not more than an eighth of an inch in thickness is found in either side of a sample which is otherwise of the same grade, it should be regarded as accidental and not representative of the bale as a whole.

18. Grading Samples Which Do Not Match the Standards

When it is necessary to assign a single grade description to a sample in which all of the grade factors do not match any single grade standard, the factors are to be averaged and the grade determined as specified in an order of the Secretary of Agriculture dated August 20, 1935, as follows:

"American upland cotton which in grade and color is within the range of the standards established by this notice, but which contains a combination of grade and color not within any one of the definitions herein set out, shall be designated according to the definition which is equivalent to, or if there be no exact equivalent is next below, the average of all the factors that determine the grade of the cotton." (See Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 150, p. 9.)

It is also permissible to describe each separate factor according to the standard grade which it properly matches, for example, Middling color and preparation, Strict Low Middling leaf.

19. Classification of Samples Falling Between Grades

If a sample is under one grade but above the next lower grade it takes the lower grade.

20. Descriptions of Qualities Within Individual Grades, or Embracing More Than One Grade

It is permissible to describe cotton according to any single sample in any one of the standard boxes; or to describe it as equal to the average of the box; or to describe it according to the color of one box and according to the foreign matter or preparation of another. It is also permissible in the classification of samples according to the descriptive grades for spotted cotton to use the term "light spotted," where appropriate; for example, "Middling Spotted (light spotted)."

21. Use of Descriptive Term "Bright"

In classing a sample of which the composite grade is, for example, Strict Low Middling and which is as bright as or brighter than the brightest samples in the grade box indicated, the classer may add the term "bright" as additional explanatory matter after the grade description—thus, "Strict Low Middling (bright)."

22. Special Conditions

Special conditions are irregularities or defects of quality which are not normally found in regularly ginned and baled cotton and which give to the bale a value less than that indicated by its regular grade and staple classification.

23. Special Conditions as Treated in Classification

Samples in which special conditions are found should ordinarily be classified as any normal sample but to the classification data should be

added a notation fully descriptive of the special condition, which will permit the bale to be segregated from other bales of normal content. Whenever for any reason it becomes necessary to assign to such a bale of cotton a classification embracing only a single grade and a single staple description, the classification should be reduced to that which corresponds to the value of the bale. In all such cases the grade and/or staple length to which the reduction is made and the special condition or conditions on account of which the reduction is made must be clearly stated. Reductions of staple length must be made only for defects of staple. Other special conditions reduce the grade value.

24. Special Conditions Commonly Recognized

The following special conditions are recognized and defined by the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States Cotton Standards Act:

(a) *Cotton of perished staple*.—Cotton that has had the strength of fiber, as ordinarily found in cotton, destroyed or unduly reduced through exposure to the weather either before picking or after baling, or through heating by fire, or on account of water packing, or by other causes. (It will be noted that this definition includes not only weakening and deterioration of staple due to exposure of the cotton in the seed but also country damage, ship damage, and fire damage.)

(b) *Cotton of immature staple*.—Cotton that has been picked and baled before the fiber has reached a normal state of maturity, resulting in a weakened staple of inferior value. (Snapped and bolly cotton should be scrutinized for immature staple.)

(c) *Gin-cut cotton*.—Cotton that shows damage in ginning, through “cutting” by the saws, to an extent that reduces its value more than two grades.

(d) *Reginned cotton*.—Cotton that has passed through the ginning process more than once, and cotton that, after having been ginned, has been subjected to a cleaning process and then baled.

(e) *Repacked cotton*.—Cotton that is composed of factors’, brokers’, or other samples, or of loose or miscellaneous lots collected and re-baled, or cotton in a bale which is composed of a part of a larger bale or of two or more smaller bales or parts of bales. (This definition does not include sound bales of cotton of uniform quality which have been opened to permit the removal of a plate or the reconditioning of the package and which have then been repressed without the addition of cotton foreign to the original bale.)

(f) *False-packed cotton*.—Cotton in a bale (1) containing substances entirely foreign to cotton, (2) containing damaged cotton in the interior with or without any indication of such damage upon the exterior, (3) composed of good cotton upon the exterior and decidedly inferior cotton in the interior, in such manner as not to be detected by customary examination, or (4) containing pickings or linters worked into the bale.

(g) *Mixed-packed cotton*.—Cotton in a bale which, in the samples drawn therefrom, (1) shows a difference of more than two grades, if of the same color; or (2) if of the same grade but of different color, shows a difference of more than two color gradations; or (3) shows a difference of two or more grades and two or more color gradations; or (4) shows a difference in length of staple exceeding three thirty-seconds of an inch.

(h) *Water-packed cotton*.—Cotton in a bale that has been penetrated by water during the baling process, causing damage to the fiber, or a bale that through exposure to the weather or by other means, although apparently dry on the exterior, has been damaged by water in the interior.

25. Special Conditions Not Defined in the Regulations

Among these are the following:

(a) *Sandy and dusty cotton*.—Samples showing sand or dust are usually reduced in grade, the reduction depending upon the quantity present. If an excessive quantity of either is found in a sample it should be classed and further designated as “sandy” or “dusty.”

(b) *Oil-stained cotton*.—Oil-stained cotton is cotton that has become more or less saturated with oil. It is usually recognized by its feel and odor. It should be designated as “oil-stained” or “oily.”

(c) *Seedy cotton*.—Seedy cotton is that in which during the ginning process a considerable number of whole seeds, as well as parts of seeds, are found mixed with the lint. Seedy cotton should be designated as “seedy.”

26. Gin-Fall

Gin-fall is an accumulation of leaf or other foreign matter dropped into the lint during the process of ginning. As it is generally localized in the bale and is not representative of the foreign matter content of the bale as a whole, it is disregarded in grading unless the quantity is excessive.

C. SUGGESTIONS FOR STUDENTS OF COTTON CLASSING

27. Grade Standards and Staple Types

The establishment and distribution of fixed standards to which classers may refer for guidance has done much to promote uniformity of classing, but differences in the results obtained from the classification of the same samples by different classers or by the same classer at different times are not unusual. The following suggestions should be helpful in reducing the number and extent of variations in grade and staple determinations:

(a) The importance of a thorough knowledge of the official grade and staple standards cannot be overemphasized. Each classer should be thoroughly familiar with the range of quality represented by each grade box and by each descriptive grade, and should be equally familiar with the official staple standards.

(b) before starting work in the morning the classer should always examine the grade boxes and pull a few staple types representing the range of grades and staple lengths of cotton to be classed during the day.

(c) The samples in the grade boxes should never be handled in any way.

(d) When the boxes are not in use they should be kept closed. Dust, dirt, and exposure to sunlight soon change the appearance of the cotton.

(e) Do not hold or handle samples above or over the boxes, as leaf or foreign matter dropped into a grade box changes the appearance of the samples.

(f) Classers must not use a grade box that has become obsolete. Note the expiration date in the lower right-hand corner of the photograph.

(g) Whenever possible samples to be classed and the staple types to be used during the day should be conditioned in the same room before classing begins.

(h) To preserve their identity the samples composing the staple types should be kept in the official wrappers.

(i) Classers should learn to recognize the principal character elements of cotton as described by such terms as hard, normal, soft, weak, and perished. As yet there are no standards for character but the official staple types are composed of cotton considered to be of normal character.

28. Samples—Grading and Stapling

(a) A sample should consist of about six ounces of cotton, three ounces from each side of the bale. Samples should be representative of the bale from which they are drawn and should ordinarily disclose mixed packs and plates.

(b) Classers should familiarize themselves with the characteristics of samples taken from the gin press-box, as well as those from flat and compressed bales.

(c) Samples should be handled with care so that their representativeness will not be impaired. Classers should not attempt to class samples that have been excessively handled.

(d) Some cut samples are so narrow that they do not present a face of sufficient width for grading in the usual way. Wherever possible

such samples should be replaced by redrawn samples, but if they must be classed, extreme care is recommended.

(e) The sample should be "faced up" before it is compared with the grade box and both parts of the sample should be carefully examined for grade (color, leaf, and preparation) as well as for staple length. The two sides of the sample may differ in grade or staple length, or both.

(f) As already indicated, if that part of the sample drawn from one side of a bale is lower in grade or shorter in staple length than the part drawn from the other side, the correct classification is that of the lower grade and/or shorter staple length.

(g) The classer should not attempt to staple cotton when his hands are not in good condition.

(h) Staple length determination should never be made on the break. Always complete the pull.

(i) The classer should not put back into a sample any part removed for stapling, as such part may become mixed with that portion of the sample from the other side of the bale.

(j) Care should be taken to replace, between the two parts of the sample, the tag bearing the identification number of the bale.

29. Light an Important Factor

(a) Whenever possible classing should be done under a skylight or by a north window, and cross lights should be avoided. Classers usually prefer to class with the light coming from over the left shoulder.

(b) All windows in classing rooms having skylights and all except north windows in rooms

without skylights should be covered with shades or painted out to prevent cross lights.

(c) Experienced classers watch the light conditions in their classing rooms, and at once recognize a poor or changing light which requires frequent reference to the grade boxes to insure accurate classing.

30. Miscellaneous Precautions

(a) The classer should always take the time and exercise the degree of care necessary to make all grade and staple determinations in strict accordance with the grade standards and staple types. Careless classing results in numerous inaccuracies.

(b) The classer should not allow his previous experience and training improperly to influence his interpretation of the grade or staple standards.

(c) Each individual sample should be classed on its merits. Do not give too much weight to previous classifications.

(d) Classers should never attempt "point classing" or take any grade or staple for granted because of point of origin.

(e) The classer should keep his hand in by practice classing during periods of inactivity.

(f) In the classing of doubtful cotton it may be helpful to exchange opinions with other classers.

(g) The classer should have confidence in his ability to class cotton correctly, but he should be willing to correct his classification when it is demonstrated that he has inadvertently deviated from the grade or staple standards.

D. LICENSED CLASSERS

31. Purposes for Which Classers are Licensed

Cotton and linters classers are licensed as one of the means of carrying out the purposes of the United States Cotton Standards Act, "An Act to establish and promote the use of the official cotton standards of the United States in interstate and foreign commerce; to prevent deception therein, and provide for the proper application of such standards; and for other purposes." Classers are also licensed under the United States Warehouse Act.

32. Types of Licenses Issued

A classer's license under the Cotton Standards Act may authorize the licensee to perform classifications according to—

(a) The official cotton standards of the United States for grades and for all lengths of staple of American upland cotton.

(b) The official cotton standards of the United States for the grades of American upland cotton and for staple lengths not exceeding $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

(c) The official cotton standards of the United States for grades and staple lengths of American-Egyptian cotton.

(d) The official cotton standards of the United States for grades and staple lengths of sea-island cotton.

(e) To determine the grade of linters according to the official standards for American cotton linters.

Licenses are not issued for grading only or for stapling only.

33. Applications for Licenses

Persons desiring to apply for licenses to classify cotton or linters should write to the Agricultural Marketing Service, Washington, D. C., or to the Board of Supervising Cotton Examiners, 1132 Falls Building, Memphis, Tenn. Appropriate forms are furnished on request.

34. Information To Be Furnished by Applicants

Each application must contain the following information :

(a) Address, age, and date of birth.

(b) A complete statement of applicant's education.

(c) A statement in detail showing the experience of the applicant in the classification of cotton, giving the dates and years of employment, names of employers, nature of duties, compensation received, and the approximate number of samples classed each year.

(d) The names and addresses of five persons, not of the applicant's immediate family, having knowledge of applicant's qualifications as a cotton classer. Three of these references must be engaged in some phase of the commercial handling of cotton.

(e) The applicant is expected to affirm that he has copies of or access to official grade boxes and staple length types or that he will obtain copies of or have access to copies of the standards or such parts of them as are necessary for his work as a licensed classer.

(f) Other information called for in the application form and any additional information that may be required.

35. Minimum Age and Experience

An applicant for a license must have reached his twenty-first birthday, and he must have had at least the equivalent of 4 years' responsible classing experience.

36. Filing Applications for Licenses

Each applicant for a cotton classer's license must file his application in duplicate, both copies to be complete in every detail except that only one copy need be notarized. Both copies should be forwarded to the Board of Supervising Cotton Examiners, 1132 Falls Building, Memphis, Tenn., or to the Agricultural Marketing Service, Washington, D. C. Applications for licenses to classify linters are always filed with the Agricultural Marketing Service in Washington.

37. Examination Fees

An examination fee of \$10 is required. The fee must be in the form of a cashier's check, bank draft, or money order made payable to "Treasurer of the United States." The examination fee may be paid at the time and place designated for the applicant to take the practical test in cotton classing.

38. Assignment for Practical Test

Each application is considered and if it is in satisfactory form and if it indicates that the applicant has had sufficient experience he is informed as to the time and place for his practical classing test.

39. The Practical Test

In the practical test each applicant for a license to classify American upland cotton is required to grade and staple 200 samples. In the practical test for a license to classify American-Egyptian cotton or sea-island cotton the applicant is ordinarily required to determine the grade and staple length of 100 samples. An applicant for a license to grade linters is required to determine the grade of 200 samples of American cotton linters.

40. Ratings

Applicants will be rated on (1) actual classification of samples, and (2) experience and fitness, which will have relative weights of 70 percent and 30 percent, respectively.

41. Period for Which License Issued

The period for which a license is issued is ordinarily from the 1st day of August to and including the 31st day of the following July, but licenses issued on or after June 1 of any year are for the period ending July 31 of the following year.

42. Renewal Fees

The fee for the annual renewal of a classer's license under the Cotton Standards Act is \$5. The renewal fee, in the form of a cashier's check, bank draft, or money order payable to "Treasurer of the United States" should accompany the letter requesting renewal, which should be addressed to the Agricultural Marketing Service, Washington, D. C.

43. Specific Requirements To Be Observed by Licensed Classers

(a) A licensed classer must make all grade and staple determinations in strict accordance with the official standards and make all comparisons against types truly and accurately.

(b) A licensed classer must keep for at least a year a bale by bale record of the classification of all cotton graded or stapled.

(c) A licensed classer is required to submit reports periodically dealing with his activity as a licensed classer, at such times as may be required.

(d) A licensed classer is required to have in his possession current copies of or to have ready access to current copies of the official standards for grade and staple representing the range of grades and staple lengths which he may be required to classify as a licensee.

(e) A licensed classer is required to report to the Agricultural Marketing Service any information which comes to his attention tending to show that any provision of the Cotton Standards Act or the regulations thereunder has been violated.

(f) A licensed classer is required to report to the Service any attempt to influence his classification other than in accordance with the standards, and to report any change or alteration in classification certificates issued by himself or by any other licensed classer.

(g) A licensed classer is required to keep on file for a period of at least 1 year a copy of each classification certificate issued.

(h) A licensed classer should never sign a certificate of classification for any sample classed by any other classer even though the person making the classification is a licensed classifier un-

less the licensee signing the certificate has actually seen and classed the samples covered by the certificate.

(i) The failure on the part of a licensed classer to comply with the regulations may result in the suspension or revocation of his license.

44. Penalties

A cotton classer's license issued under the Cotton Standards Act may be suspended or revoked where it is found that the licensee is incompetent or has knowingly or carelessly classified cotton improperly or has violated any provision of the Act or of the regulations thereunder, so far as the same may relate to him, or if he has used his license or allowed it to be used for any improper purpose. It is a misdemeanor subject to a fine of not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, or both, for a licensed classer, for the purposes of or in connection with any transaction or shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, knowingly to classify cotton or linters improperly or to falsify or forge any certificate of classification, or to accept money or other consideration for any neglect or improper performance of duty as such licensee. (Suspensions for cause are not to be confused with suspensions voluntarily requested by licensees.)

45. Supervision of the Work of Licensed Classers

Each licensed classer is required to permit any authorized representative of the Agricultural Marketing Service to inspect or examine his books, papers, records, and accounts relating

to the performance of his official duties, and to permit official supervisors to examine, for supervision purposes, any samples previously classed by him. Further to provide for periodical checking of the work of licensed classers each licensee may also be required to submit samples along with his bale by bale classifications of such samples. Such requests are ordinarily made by the Board of Supervising Cotton Examiners at Memphis, Tenn.

46. Practical Tests Subsequent to Licensing

Each holder of a license, as well as each applicant for a license, may be required to submit to a practical classing test.

47. Fees May Be Charged by Licensed Classers

Fees charged by holders of licenses must be reasonable and must be in accordance with a schedule of fees previously submitted to and approved by the Agricultural Marketing Service.

48. Employment of Licensed Classers

A licensed classer may accept employment from a person, a firm, or an association of producers engaged in handling, buying, or selling cotton. A licensed classer may engage in business on his own account provided he complies with the requirements of the regulations applicable to licensed classers in general.

49. Licensed Classers' Certificates

A licensed classer may issue certificates of classification. Each certificate issued must be on a form approved for the purpose by the

Agricultural Marketing Service. Approved forms of certificates are given on pages 28–37. A licensed classer's certificate is not an official certificate of the United States Department of Agriculture.

50. Review of Licensed Classers' Determinations

In case a review is desired of the classification of any cotton represented in a valid certificate issued by a licensed classer, the holder of such certificate must surrender it, together with the samples of the cotton, to a board of cotton examiners, and receive in its stead a certificate issued by the chairman of the board. The certificate of the board issued in lieu of the licensed classer's certificate is subject to review by the Appeal Board of Review Examiners, provided the review would have been granted if the cotton had been originally classified by a board.

51. Samples Classed Differently by Two Licensed Classers

If a sample is given two different classifications by two licensed classers the matter should be brought promptly to the attention of the Board of Supervising Cotton Examiners, 1132 Falls Building, Memphis, Tenn., for adjustment.

52. Responsibilities of Employers of Licensed Classers

Employers of licensed classers are not to influence improperly or attempt to influence such classers improperly in the performance of their duties or to require them to make any improper

use of their licenses. It is a misdemeanor subject to a fine of not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, or both, for any person knowingly to influence improperly or attempt to influence improperly any person licensed under the Cotton Standards Act in the performance of his duties as such licensee, relating to any transaction or shipment in commerce; or for any person to assault, resist, or impede, or interfere with, or influence improperly, or attempt to influence improperly, any person employed under the Act in the performance of his duties or knowingly to violate certain other provisions of the act.

53. Official Publications Which Licensed Classers Should Have on File

Each classer licensed under the Cotton Standards Act should have on file a copy of the most recent Service and Regulatory Announcements containing the statute and the Secretary's regulations thereunder. And each licensed classer should keep on file copies of other publications on subjects pertaining to his work. Each classer licensed under the United States Warehouse Act should have a copy of that Act and of the current regulations thereunder, which may be obtained from the Agricultural Marketing Service, Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX

LICENSEES' CERTIFICATE FORMS

JOHN DOE,
Licensed Classifier.

Certificate No.-----
Original.
Duplicate.
Triplicate.

LICENSED COTTON CLASSIFIER'S CERTIFICATE

Issued under the United States Cotton Standards Act
and the Regulations thereunder

(Town) (State)

(Stamp date)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I hold a cotton classifier's
license under the United States Cotton Standards
Act and the regulations thereunder, to classify
cotton according to the Official Cotton Standards
of the United States, as follows:

JOHN DOE,
Licensed classifier

Certificate No. -----
Original.
Duplicate.
Triplicate.

LICENSED COTTON CLASSIFIER'S
CERTIFICATE

Issued under the United States Cotton Standards Act
and the Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture
thereunder

(Town) (State)

(Stamp date)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I hold a cotton classifier's license under the United States Cotton Standards Act and the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture thereunder; that the standards with respect to which I have been licensed are as follows:

STANDARDS

that on the above date and at the above place I
classified the cotton described below, stored in

the ----- Warehouse, in -----
 -----; that the samples upon which such classification is based are known to be true and correct samples of the cotton; (or, that the samples upon which such classification is based were drawn by a sampler licensed under the United States Warehouse Act) and that the grade or other class of such cotton, in accordance with said official standards, is that stated below:

Tag No.	Marks	Grade	Length of staple	Quality or condition affecting grade or value

Remarks :

 Licensed Classifier.

JOHN DOE,
Licensed classifier

Certificate No. -----
Original.
Duplicate.
Triplicate.

LICENSED COTTON CLASSIFIER'S CERTIFICATE

SPECIAL SAMPLE CERTIFICATE

Issued under the United States Cotton Standards Act
and the Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture
thereunder

(Town) (State)

(Stamp date)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I hold a cotton classifier's license under the United States Cotton Standards Act and the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture thereunder; that the standards with respect to which I have been licensed are as follows:

STANDARDS

that on the above date and at the above place I classified the samples of cotton submitted to me for the purpose by _____ of _____ and represented as having been drawn from the bales of cotton described below, stored in the _____ Warehouse in _____, and that the grade or other class of each such sample of cotton, in accordance with said Official Standards, is that stated below :

Tag No.	Marks	Grade	Length of staple	Quality or condition affect- ing grade or value

Remarks :

Licensed Classifier.

RICHARD ROE,
Licensed Classifier

Certificate No. _____
Original.
Duplicate.
Triplicate.

LICENSED CLASSIFIER'S CERTIFICATE
AMERICAN COTTON LINTERS

Issued under the United States Cotton Standards Act
and the Regulations thereunder

Dallas, Tex., _____ 19____.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I hold a classifier's license under the United States Cotton Standards Act and the Regulations thereunder to classify American cotton linters according to the official standards of the United States for their grade, character, and/or color.

I further certify that on the _____ day of _____ 19____ I inspected and classified certain linters located at _____ and owned by _____ of _____ and identified as indicated below and that the classification of such linters, according to the said Official Standards of the United States, is as follows:

Mark or num- ber	Grade	Char- acter	Color	Special conditions

 Licensed Classifier.

RICHARD ROE,
Licensed Classifier

Serial No. -----
Original.
Duplicate.
Triplicate.

LICENSED CLASSIFIER'S CERTIFICATE
AMERICAN COTTON LINTERS

SPECIAL CERTIFICATE SAMPLES ONLY

Issued under the United States Cotton Standards Act
and the Regulations thereunder

Dallas, Tex., ----- 19-----.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I hold a classifier's license under the United States Cotton Standards Act and the Regulations thereunder to classify American cotton linters according to the official standards of the United States for their grade, character, and/or color.

I further certify that on the above date I classified certain samples of linters submitted to me for the purpose by ----- of ----- and marked as indicated below, and that the classification of such samples, in accordance with said official standards of the United States, is as follows:

Mark or num- ber	Grade	Char- acter	Color	Special conditions

This classification applies only to said samples as and when received by me and not to bales or larger lots from which the same may have been drawn.

Licensed Classifier.

REGULATIONS

The following provisions of the Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States Cotton Standards Act relate to licensed cotton classifiers and licensed classifiers of linters.

Regulation 11. Licensed Classifiers

SECTION 1. *Paragraph 1.* Applications for licenses to classify cotton under section 3 of the Act shall be made to the Chief of the Service on forms furnished for the purpose by him.

Par. 2. Each such application shall be in English and shall be signed by the applicant, shall be verified by him under oath or affirmation administered by a duly authorized officer, and shall contain or be accompanied by (a) satisfactory evidence that he has passed his twenty-first birthday and that he is an actual resident of the continental United States, (b) satisfactory evidence of his training and experience in the actual classification of cotton, (c) a statement of the standards for the cotton for the classification of which a license is desired, (d) a statement by the applicant that he agrees to comply with and abide by the terms of the Act and these regulations so far as they may relate to him, and (e) such other information as the Chief of the Service may deem necessary.

Par. 3. The applicant shall furnish such additional information as the Secretary or the Chief

of the Service shall at any time find to be necessary to the consideration of his application.

SEC. 2. *Examination of applicant.*—Each applicant for a license as a classifier and each licensed classifier shall, when requested, submit to an examination or test to show his ability to classify cotton, and each applicant who already holds a license under the Act shall make available for inspection copies of the standards for classification used or to be used by him. An applicant who fails in an examination may be denied immediate reexamination.

SEC. 3. *Examination; scope of "limited license."*—Examinations of applicants for licenses shall cover the classification of cotton in accordance with any or all of the standards listed below :

(a) The official cotton standards of the United States for grades and for all lengths of staple of American upland cotton.

(b) The official cotton standards of the United States for grades of American upland cotton and for staple lengths not exceeding $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

(c) The official cotton standards of the United States for grades and staple lengths of American-Egyptian cotton.

(d) The official cotton standards of the United States for grades and staple lengths of sea-island cotton.

Each license under the Act and each identification card shall specify the standards with respect to which it is issued. Any license which merely authorizes the licensee to determine the grade of American upland cotton and staple lengths not exceeding $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches shall be conspicuously marked "Limited License."

SEC. 4. Examination of licensees, when required, shall cover the classification of cotton with respect to any or all of the standards specified in their licenses. In addition any licensee who makes the necessary application and pays the fee specified in section 12 of regulation 14 may be examined and licensed with respect to the classification of cotton according to any of the foregoing standards for which he does not already hold a license.

SEC. 5. The period for which a license may be issued shall be from the first day of August until and including the thirty-first day of July following. Renewals shall be for not more than 1 year beginning with the first day of August of each year: *Provided*, That licenses issued on and after June 1 of each year shall be for the period ending on July 31 of the following year.

SEC. 6. It shall be a condition of the licensing of any cotton classifier under this regulation, and of the retention by him of a license, that during the active cotton season each year he shall be engaged mainly in or in connection with the classification of cotton; that all cotton classified by him shall be graded and stapled in accordance with the official cotton standards of the United States; that his sample and type comparisons, if any, shall be truly and accurately made; and that he shall not use his license or allow the same to be used for any improper purpose.

SEC. 7. Whenever any classifier licensed under the Act and in accordance with these regulations shall classify and/or certificate any cotton or samples in consideration of a stated fee, the fee charged shall be reasonable and shall be in accordance with a schedule previously submitted to, and approved by, the Chief of the Service.

SEC. 8. Each licensed classifier shall keep for a period of 1 year in a place accessible to interested persons a copy of each certificate issued by him under these regulations.

SEC. 9. Each licensed classifier shall keep, or there shall be kept for him, for a period of at least 1 year a record of the classification of each individual bale of cotton classified by him: *Provided*, That this requirement shall apply only to cotton actually owned, received, or handled by the person for whom such service is performed. *Provided further*, That where any licensed classifier shall serve on a committee in the classification of any cotton, such record shall show the classification of such cotton and the participation of each licensed classifier engaged in such classification. Each licensed classifier shall permit any officer or agent of the Service, authorized by the Chief of the Service for the purpose, to inspect or examine, on any business day during the usual hours of business, his books, papers, records, and accounts relating to the performance of his duties under the Act and these regulations.

SEC. 10. *Reports to be made on forms furnished or otherwise.*—Each licensed classifier shall from time to time when requested by the Service make reports on forms furnished for the purpose by the Service, or otherwise, bearing upon his activities as such licensed classifier.

SEC. 11. Every person licensed under the Act shall immediately furnish the Chief of the Service any information which comes to the knowledge of such person tending to show that any provision of the Act or the regulations has been violated.

SEC. 12. Pending investigation the Secretary may, whenever he deems necessary, suspend the license of a licensed classifier temporarily with-

out hearing. Whenever a licensed classifier shall voluntarily surrender his license for suspension or cancelation the same may be suspended or canceled by the Secretary or the Chief of the Agricultural Marketing Service without a hearing. The Secretary or the Chief of the Service may, after opportunity for hearing, when possible, has been afforded in the manner prescribed in this section, suspend or cancel a license issued to a licensed classifier when such licensed classifier (a) has ceased to perform services as such classifier, (b) has knowingly or carelessly classified cotton improperly, (c) has violated or evaded any provisions of the Act or the regulations thereunder so far as the same may relate to him, (d) has used his license or allowed it to be used for any improper purposes, or (e) has in any manner become incompetent or incapacitated to perform the duties of such licensed classifier. Before the license of any licensed classifier is finally suspended or revoked pursuant to section 3 of the Act, such licensed classifier shall be furnished by the Secretary, or by an official of the Department of Agriculture designated for the purpose, a written statement specifying the charges and shall be allowed a reasonable time within which he may answer the same in writing and apply for a hearing, an opportunity for which shall be accorded if requested in accordance with section 14 of this regulation.

SEC. 13. If a license issued to a licensed classifier is suspended, revoked, or canceled, such license shall be returned to the Service. At the expiration of any period of suspension of such license, unless in the meantime it be revoked or canceled, the dates of the beginning and termination of the suspension shall be in-

dorsed thereon, and it shall be returned to the licensed classifier to whom it was originally issued.

SEC. 14. For the purpose of a hearing under the Act or this regulation, the licensee involved shall be allowed a reasonable time, fixed by the Secretary or by an official of the Department of Agriculture designated by him for the purpose, within which affidavits and other proper evidence may be submitted. If requested by the licensee within such time, an oral hearing, of which reasonable notice shall be given, shall be held before and at the time and place fixed by the Secretary or an official of the Department of Agriculture designated by him for the purpose. The testimony of the witnesses at such oral hearing shall be upon oath or affirmation administered by the official before whom the hearing is held when required by him. Such oral hearing may be adjourned by him from time to time. After reasonable notice to all parties concerned, the deposition of any witness may be taken at a time and place and before a person designated for the purpose by the Secretary or an official of the Department of Agriculture authorized by the Secretary. Every written entry in the records of the Department of Agriculture made by an officer or employee thereof in the course of his official duty, which is relevant to the issue involved in a hearing, shall be admissible as prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein without the production of such officer or employee. Copies of all papers and all the evidence submitted or considered in such hearing shall be made a part of the records of the Department of Agriculture. The records and, when there has been an oral hearing other than by the Secretary, the recommendation of the official holding such oral hearing shall be

transmitted to the Secretary for his consideration. Each party shall pay all expenses contracted by him in connection with any hearing under this section.

SEC. 15. Upon satisfactory proof of the loss or destruction of a license issued to a licensed classifier, a duplicate thereof may be issued under the same or a new number, in the discretion of the Secretary.

SEC. 16. No person shall in any way represent himself to be a classifier licensed under the Act unless he holds an unsuspended, unrevoked, and uncanceled license issued under the Act.

SEC. 17. Each class certificate issued under the Act by a licensed classifier shall be in a form approved for the purpose by the Chief of the Service and shall embody within its written or printed terms—

(a) The caption "Licensed cotton classifier's certificate."

(b) The serial number assigned to it.

(c) Whether it is an original, a duplicate, or other copy.

(d) The date and place of issuance.

(e) That the certificate is issued by a classifier licensed under the United States Cotton Standards Act and regulations thereunder.

(f) A list of the standards with respect to which the classifier is licensed.

(g) The exact location of the cotton at the time of classification.

(h) A statement in accordance with the facts in each case, either (1) that the classifier knows the samples upon which his classification is based to be true and correct samples of the cotton involved; or (2) that the samples were drawn by a sampler licensed under the United States Cotton Standards Act, as amended, or un-

der the United States Warehouse Act; or (3) in other cases in which the classifier does not know that the samples are truly representative of the cotton involved, a statement to the effect that the certificate covers the grade or other class of such samples only, submitted for classification and represented as having been drawn from the bales described therein, in which case the name and address of the person who submitted the samples shall be stated, and the certificate shall carry the notation "Special sample certificate."

(i) The identification of each bale of cotton by the tag number or mark by which the bale was identified at the time the sample was taken.

(j) The grade, length of staple, or other class of each bale or sample of cotton covered thereby.

(k) The signature of the licensed classifier.

In addition, the class certificate may include any other matter not inconsistent with the Act or these regulations.

SEC. 18. A certificate issued by a licensed classifier shall in no case be deemed a final certificate within the meaning of section 4 of the Act. The certificate of a board covering any cotton represented in a licensed cotton classifier's certificate shall at once invalidate and supersede a licensed classifier's certificate as to such classification.

SEC. 19. The shipment, sale, or consignment of any cotton or the sale or hypothecation of any warehouse receipts, compress receipts, or bills of lading representing any cotton covered by a licensed classifier's certificate shall render such certificate null and void unless the certificate be attached to the warehouse receipts, bills of lading, or invoices by which the cotton is moved or sold or by which title to the cotton is passed or hypothecated.

SEC. 20. In case a review is desired of the classification of any cotton represented in a valid

certificate issued by a licensed classifier as provided in section 17 of this regulation, the holder of such certificate shall surrender the same, together with samples of the cotton, to a board and receive in its stead a certificate signed by the chairman of such board. The certificate of the board issued in lieu of the licensed classifier's certificate in accordance with this section shall be subject to review by the Appeal Board of Review Examiners, provided a review would have been granted if the classification had been performed originally by a board.

SEC. 21. In the event any licensed classifier shall find that any cotton has been inconsistently classified by two or more licensed classifiers, he shall thereupon bring the matter to the attention of the Board of Supervising Cotton Examiners, which board shall review all the facts obtainable and, if possible, determine the classification of the cotton. The Board may examine or requisition such samples of the cotton in question as may be in the hands of such licensed classifiers, or, in the discretion of the chairman may request that new samples be drawn, if obtainable. In the event samples are not obtainable, the Board may, if in its judgment sufficient facts are available, decide which of the inconsistent classifications shall be sustained. The records of the licensed cotton classifiers concerned shall be corrected to show the findings of the Board.

Regulation 15. American Cotton Linters

SEC. 6. *Licensed classifiers.*—Subject, in general, to the terms and conditions of regulation 11, any person may, upon presentation of evidence of competency, be licensed to grade or classify linters and to certificate the grade or other class thereof in accordance with the official standards of the United States for American cotton linters.

UNITED STATES COTTON STANDARDS ACT

(Approved March 4, 1923, 7 U. S. C., 51-65)

AN ACT To establish and promote the use of the official cotton standards of the United States in interstate and foreign commerce; to prevent deception therein, and provide for the proper application of such standards; and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this act shall be known by the short title of "United States Cotton Standards Act."

SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful (a) in or in connection with any transaction or shipment in commerce made after this Act shall become effective, or (b) in any publication of a price or quotation determined in or in connection with any transaction or shipment in commerce after this Act shall become effective, or (c) in any classification for the purposes of or in connection with a transaction or shipment in commerce after this Act shall become effective, for any person to indicate for any cotton a grade or other class which is of or within the official cotton standards of the United States then in effect under this Act by a name, description, or designation, or any system of names, description, or designation not used in said standards: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall prevent a transaction otherwise lawful by actual sample or on the basis of a private

type which is used in good faith and not in evasion of or substitution for said standards.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of Agriculture may, upon presentation of satisfactory evidence of competency, issue to any person a license to grade or otherwise classify cotton and to certificate the grade or other class thereof in accordance with the official cotton standards of the United States. Any such license may be suspended or revoked by the Secretary of Agriculture whenever he is satisfied, after reasonable opportunity afforded to the licensee for a hearing, that such licensee is incompetent or has knowingly or carelessly classified cotton improperly, or has violated any provision of this Act or the regulations thereunder so far as the same may relate to him, or has used his license or allowed it to be used for any improper purpose. Pending investigation the Secretary of Agriculture, whenever he deems necessary, may suspend a license temporarily without a hearing.

SEC. 4. That any person who has custody of or a financial interest in any cotton may submit the same or samples thereof, drawn in accordance with the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, to such officer or officers of the Department of Agriculture, as may be designated for the purpose pursuant to the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture for a determination of the true classification of such cotton or samples, including the comparison thereof, if requested, with types or other samples submitted for the purpose. The final certificate of the Department of Agriculture showing such determination shall be binding on officers of the United States and shall be accepted in the courts of the United States as prima facie evidence of the true classification or comparison of such cotton or samples when in-

volved in any transaction or shipment in commerce. The Secretary of Agriculture shall fix rules and regulations for submitting samples of cotton for classification providing that all samples shall be numbered so that no one interested in the transaction involved shall be known by any classifier engaged in the classification of such cotton samples.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of Agriculture may cause to be collected such charges as he may find to be reasonable for licenses issued to classifiers of cotton under section 3 and for determinations made under section 4 of this Act, and the amounts so collected shall be used by the Secretary of Agriculture in paying expenses of the Department of Agriculture connected therewith.

SEC. 6. That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to establish from time to time standards for the classification of cotton by which its quality or value may be judged or determined for commercial purposes, which shall be known as the official cotton standards of the United States. Any such standard or change or replacement thereof shall become effective only on and after a date specified in the order of the Secretary of Agriculture establishing the same, which date shall be not less than 1 year after the date of such order: *Provided*, That the official cotton standards established, effective August 1, 1923, under the United States Cotton Futures Act shall be at the same time the official cotton standards for the purpose of this Act unless and until changed or replaced under this Act. Whenever any standard or change or replacement thereof shall become effective under this Act, it shall also, when so specified in the order of the Secretary of Agriculture, become effective for

the purposes of the United States Cotton Futures Act and supersede any inconsistent standard established under said Act. Whenever the official cotton standards of the United States established under this Act shall be represented by practical forms, the Department of Agriculture shall furnish copies thereof, upon request to any person, and the cost thereof, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be paid by the person making the request. The Secretary of Agriculture may cause such copies to be certified under the seal of the Department of Agriculture and may attach such conditions to the purchase and use thereof, including provision for the inspection, condemnation, and exchange thereof by duly authorized representatives of the Department of Agriculture, as he may find to be necessary to the proper application of the official cotton standards of the United States. Any moneys received from or in connection with the sale of cotton purchased for the preparation of such copies and condemned as unsuitable for such use or with the sale of such copies as may be expended for the purchase of other cotton for such use.

SEC. 7. That in order to carry out the provisions of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cause the inspection, including the sampling, of any cotton involved in any transaction or shipment in commerce, wherever such cotton may be found, or of any cotton with respect to which a determination of the true classification is requested under section 4 of this Act.

SEC. 8. That it shall be unlawful for any person (a) with intent to deceive or defraud, to make, receive, use, or have in his possession any simulate or counterfeit practical form or copy

of any standard or part thereof established under this Act; or (b) without the written authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, to make, alter, tamper with, or in any respect change any practical form or copy of any standard established under this Act; or (c) to display or use any such practical form or copy after the Secretary of Agriculture shall have caused it to be condemned.

SEC. 9. That (a) any person who shall knowingly violate any provision of section 2 or 8 of this Act, or (b) any person licensed under this Act who, for the purposes of or in connection with any transaction or shipment in commerce, shall knowingly classify cotton improperly, or shall knowingly falsify or forge any certificate of classification, or shall accept money or other consideration, either directly or indirectly, for any neglect or improper performance of duty as such licensee, or (c) any person who shall knowingly influence improperly or attempt to influence improperly any person licensed under this Act in the performance of his duties as such licensee relating to any transaction or shipment in commerce, or (d) any person who shall forcibly assault, resist, impede, or interfere with or influence improperly or attempt to influence improperly any person employed under this Act in the performance of his duties, shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not exceeding \$1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 10. That for the purposes of this Act the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause to be promulgated such regulations, may cause such investigations, tests, demonstrations, and publication to be made, including the investigation

U.S. Agricultural marketing service.

M341Hc Handbook for cotton classers. Sept. 1940.

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